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apr1, 1864—tf.

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aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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apr.28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned having purchasad the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.
☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.
THOMAS MERWINE.
March15: 3m.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 18.

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Poetry.

THE BLUEBELLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The roses are a regal troop,
And humble folks the daisies;
But, Bluebells of New England,
To you I give my praises,—
To you, fair phantoms in the sun,
Whom merry Spring discovers,
With bluebirds for your laureates,
And honey-bees for lovers.

The south-wind breathes, and lo! you throng
This rugged land of ours;
I think the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down, and turn to flowers!
By cottage doors along the roads
You show your winsome faces,
And, like the spectre lady, haunt
The lonely woodland places.

All night your eyes are closed in sleep,
Kept fresh for day's adorning:
Such simple faith as yours can see
God's coming in the morning!
You lead me by your holiness
To pleasant ways of duty:
You set my thoughts to melody,
You fill me with your beauty.

And you are like the eyes I love,
So modest and so tender,
Just touched with daybreak's glorious light,
And evening's quiet splendor.
Long may the heavens give you rain,
The sunshine its caresses,
Long may the woman that I love
Entwine you in her tresses.

LITTLE MAUD.

O where is our dainty, our darling,
The daintiest darling of all?
Where is the voice on the stairway,
Where is the voice in the hall?
The little short steps in the entry,
The silvery laugh in the hall?
Where is our dainty, our darling,
The daintiest darling of all,
Little Maud?

The peaches are ripe in the orchard,
The apricots ready to fall;
And the grapes reach up to the sunshine
Over the garden wall.
O rosebud of women! where are you?
(She never replies to our call!)
Where is our dainty, our darling,
The daintiest darling of all,
Little Maud?

Miscellaneous.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

We find the following interesting, descriptive and historical sketch of the Susquehanna in the Lycoming *Standard*:

If there is a more beautiful spot of earth than that where the men of Paxton settled, we have neve seen it. From its source in Otsego Lake, where the great American novelist has described it in language that will never cease to be read; along by its lovely windings, where the Chemung intersects the North Branch, whose beauties have been embalmed by one of our most graceful poets; by the Valley of Wyoming, which lives forever in the imagination of Campbell, but which is fairer even than the semi-tropical fancy of which he was enamored; on by the bold scenery of the meeting of its waters at Northumberland, to its broad glory, celebrated in the New Pastoral, and its magnificent union with the Chesapeake, every mile of the Susquehanna is beautiful. Other rivers have their points of loveliness or of grandeur, the Susquehanna has every form of beauty or sublimity that belongs to rivers. We have seen them all: Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri. There is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent. Its peculiar character depends upon its origin in the New York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania highlands and the mountains. Everywhere its course is deflected; it begins a wooded lake; it winds a limped brooked by meadows and over silver pebbles; makes its way through mountains; it loiters, restingly, by their bases; it sweeps in broad courses by the valleys. Its vast width, in its mad spring freshets, when swollen by the melted snows, it rushes from the hills with irresistible force, sometimes causing frightful inudations, leaves, with its falls, island after island in its channel, of the richest green, and most surpassing beauty; while those passes through the mountains afford points of scenery far finer than any one would believe them to be from any description, if he had not seen them.

The Susquehanna makes the grandest of these passages, just below the mouth of the Juniata. Its course there is several miles long, before it entirely disengages itself from the rapids, called Hunter's Falls, which are the remains of the rocky barries which once resisted its way. Entirely at liberty, it pours its stream, a mile wide, along a channel some fifty or sixty feet beneath its bank. About seven miles below the mountains, at a point where they look blue in the distance, a sheltering wall from the northern blasts, flows in a little stream which the Indians called Pexetang, Paixtang, or Paxton. This mountain is the northern boundary of the great valley, which, underlaid with blue limestone, covered originally with the richest and noblest forest-growth and including within it the garden of all the Atlantic slope, extends from Easton, on the Delaware, by Reading, Lebanon and Lancaster, by Harrisburg, York and Carlisle, by Chambersburg, Hagerstown and Winchester, until it loses itself in the North Carolina hills.—The point of greatest beauty is the spot where it is cloven by the Susquehanna.

A hundred and forty years ago, an enterprising young man, from Yorkshire, in England, by descent, probably one of those Scandivavians, who, under the great Canute, held possession of the North of England, and gave its main character to it, made his way to Philadelphia. He married here a lady who came over with a well-known Yorkshire family of this city. Impelled by the same enterprising spirit that brought him from the old world, and using the inevitable eye that was characteristic of him, he went to the banks of the Susquehanna. He settled for a brief period at a point above Columbia, where the village of Bainbridge now stands, a place much frequented by the Cenoy or Gawanese Indians. But he was not satisfied with this location. Exploring upwards along the eastera bank of the Susquehauna, he advanced until, instead of the Conowaga hill at his back and on the opposite side of the river, he found the entrance opposite to him of the most beautiful valley, already described, with two fine streams flowing into the river about five miles apart, and on the eastern side an elevated plateau unsurpassed in loveliness in the wide world, with the little Paxton flowing at the base of an elevated slope of ridge of land. Here he settled, and the ferry across the river to the entrance of the Cumberland Valley was called after him.

His son, the first white child born west of the Conewaga hills, subsequently laid out a town on the spot and with singular forethought set apart six acres on a noble hill which rises on the northwest, which he conveyed to the State for public purposes. The Capitol of Pennsylvania is now built upon it, and the city of Harrisburg bears his name.

MODERN ATHENS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Athens, describes it as a pleasant town of 60,000 inhabitaants, supporting twenty-three papers, of which eight are dailies, which circulate not only in Greece, but among the Greeks in Turkey. After alluding to the general resemblance of the place to Edinburgh, he adds:

"The chief attraction to travelers is, of course, the display of ancient art in the ruins which tell of what Greece once was. It has been a great pleasure, not unmixed with sadness, to wander amid those wondrous architectural remains which point out the site of classic Athens. The modern city lies on an inclined plain, with the high, sharp-peaked hill Lyabetties to the north; Mars Hill, the Acropolis and some undulating ground at the base of Mount Hymettus to the east; the range of Pentelicus, famous for its marble, and now tipped with snow, at the remote west, and the flat, low ground, covered with olive trees and vineyards, running down to the Piræsus, on the south.

The Parthenon shows from afar on the top of the Acropolis, riveting the gaze of the beholder by its beauty. A close inspection adds to one's admiration, by revealing, in addition to the perfection of its proportion and materials, the exquisite statuary and carving, whose fractured relics make one almost weep over the vandalism that destroyed the most precious works of ancient art. Great care is now taken to preserve all that survives, as also to gather up and display the beautiful fragments of sculpture that are found in excavations. A guard followed at our heels everywhere, to see that we mutilated no delicate work, neither carried off a column of the Parthenon under our arm, and we did neither, though we saw where a Frenchman had wontonly broken off the fine profile of a face to secure a memento, and where Lord Elgin, years ago, had plundered the Parthenon of the most elaborate of its sculptured marble, sending back plaster casts of a part instead.

At the southern base of the Acropolis are two ancient theaters, with their seats rising steeply tier above tier in the open air, showing how audiences of twenty or thirty thousand were accommodated. One, the Theater of Bacchus, was chiefly excavated only two or three years since, and displays many beautiful specimens of art, though but few of them are unmutilated. The lowest row of seats consisted of white marble arm chairs cut out in pairs, with the name of the aristocratic proprietor cut upon each. They seem to have been the private boxes of the theater.

It was with a thrill of emotion that after reading anew the XVII chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, I ascended the stone steps cut in the rocks of Mars Hill, and stood where Paul stood when he uttered his unanswerable argument, and made his bold and sublime protest against idolatry, in full view of the Parthenon, the Erecthenon, the Temple of Victory, the Temple of Theseus, the Temple of Jupiter, Olympus, and the other magnificent erections of Grecian superstition. No one can understand the grandeur and power of that discourse till he stands where it was delivered. The Temple of Jupiter presents only fifteen erect columns of what once was a colonade, on its four sides, of one hundred and twenty-four rich Corinthian pillars. The Temple of Theseus is the most ancient and complete of the structures which remain, much resembling the Parthenon in general effect, though standing on comparatively low ground. The interior is used as a museum of ancient Grecian art, and contains many most admirable specimens, principally taken from tombs. And this reminds me, that the outer Ceramicus, or burial ground, which has been covered with twelve or fifteen feet of rubbish, has lately been partially explored and has yielded several valuable sculptures, which will lead to further search. An antiquarian society exists here under the patronage of the government, which conducts these excavations as the limited funds will allow.

HERSCHEL THE ASTRONOMER.

The life of Sir William Herschel affords a remarkable illustration of the force of perseverance. His father was a poor German musician, who brought up his four sons to the same calling. William came over to England to seek his fortune, and he joined the band of the Durham Militia, in which he played the oboe. The regiment was lying at Doncaster, where Dr. Miller first became acquainted with Herschel, having heard him perform a solo on the violin in a surprising manner. The doctor entered into conversation with the youth, and was so pleased with him, that he urged him to leave the militia band, and take up his residence at his house; for a time Herschel did so, and while at Doncaster, was principally occupied in violin playing at concerts, availing himself of the advantages of Dr. Miller's library to study, in his leisure hours. A new organ having been built for the parish church of Halifax, an organist was advertised for, on which Herschel applied for the office and was selected. While officiating as organist and music teacher at Halifax, he began to study mathematics, unassisted by any master. Leading the wandering life of an artist, he was next attracted to Bath, where he played in the Pump-room band, and also as organist in the Octagon chapel. Some recent discoveries in astronomy having arrested his mind, and awakened in him a powerful spirit of curiosity, he sought and obtained from a friend the loan of a two-foot Gregorian telescope. So fascinated was the poor musician by the science, that he even thought of buying a telescope, but the price asked by the London opticians was so alarming, that he determined to make one. Those who know what a reflector telescope is, and the skill which is required to prepare the concave metallic speculum, which forms the most important part of the apparatus, will be able to form some idea of the difficulty of the undertaking. Nevertheless, Herschel succeeded, after long and painful labor, in completing a five-foot reflector, with which he had the gratificatson of observing the rings and satellites of Saturn. Not satisfied with this triumph he proceeded to make other instruments in succession, of seven, ten and twenty feet. In constructing the seven-foot reflector, he finished no fewer than two hundred specula before he produced one that would bear any power that was applied to it, a striking instance of the persevering laboriousness of the man. While sublimely gauging the heavens with his instruments he continued patiently to earn his bread by piping to the fashionable frequenters of the Bath Pump-room.

So eager was he in his astronomical observations, that he would steal away from the room, during an interval of the performance, give a little turn to his telescope, and contentedly return to his obee. Thus working away, Herschel discovered the Georgium Sidus, the orbit and rite of motion of which he carefully calculated, and sent the result to the Royal Society, and the humble oboe-player found himself at once elevated from obscurity to fame. He was shortly after appointed Astronomer Royal, and by the kindness of George III. was placed in a position of honorable competency for life. He bore his honors with the same meekness and humility which had distinguished him in the days of obscurity. So gentle and patient, withal so disinguished and successful a follower of science under difficulties, perhaps does not occur in the whole range of biography.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON LOVE.

The following is from a recent sermon by the pastor of Plymouth church:

On earth there is nothing more beautiful than the first breaking of young, strong, new, pure love. No flowers that ever blossomed, however fair; nor fragrance that any flower ever emitted, however sweet; no bravery of the sky; no witchery of art; nothing that man ever invented or imagined, is to be compared with the hours of dawning love in the young soul. And it is a shame that men should be taught to be ashamed of that which is the prophecy of their highest being and glory. Alas, that men should not know that to endure it must rise higher, since it is only by growing into its full and later disclosures that it must be saved from quick mortality. It must grow or die; for that which suffices for a beginning is not enough for all, and for all time.

Love, therefore, should be a school-master, carrying its pupils up from room to room, through the whole university of the mind. As the lower begins first, it ends first. The higher, beginning latest lasts the longest.

And, hence, true affection is strongest in the latter periods of being. Perhaps it is less stimulating than young love, but the popular impression that we love strongest when we love earliest is not found in truth or analogy. No one knows the whole lore of love, that does not know how to love with the reason, the imagination, and all the moral sentiments. It is the most interior school that the soul can know. Men may know how to deal with numbers and solve problems; but that is the rarest, the innermost, the deepest knowledge that comes with loving by all the parts and faculties of the soul.

They only can love greatly or fruitfully who are good, since the line, the direction is from the flesh toward the spirit. It is from the low toward the high. It is from the substantial toward the invisible. And none can truly love except those whose life is the unfolding of their whole nature on the plan of Christianity.

How pitiful it is to see men build too low! I cannot bear to see the young gathering together and building their nests as the birds do. On my lawn I see the lark's and other birds building in the grass and know that before the young are fledged the remorseless mower, with revolving strokes, will sweep the ground, and the nests will be utterly destroyed, and the young cut and wasted. And do I not see men building their nests just so? Do I not see love beginning to nestle in the flowers? But the flowers themselves are rooted in the dirt down low, close to the foot that easily shall crush them.

I mourn when I see a mother loving her children for time, for time only. I mourn when I see two natures that should be eternally affianced, loving each other within the horizons of time. There must be something higher than the circlings of this world. No love is fit to be called by the name love that has not in it something of the other world, and much of immortality. It must have in it faith and hope. It must be a love that is served by the reason, by the imagination, by all that there is in the soul.

THE GREAT OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS

A condition of ultimate progress, more essential than all others, yet little considered by men, is the suppression of moral and social evil. We can never get on while we are discordant and selfish. Capital and labor can never succeed at sword's points. The selfishness of rival interests inexorably bars improvements the most practicable and important. The corruption of politics paralyses government for the great public works that properly belong to it, and the richest commonwealth is glad to borrow from Shylock corporations, on their own terms, the use of roads, bridges or supplementary streets which it needs and ought to own. Nor can we have them even thus; the multitude of Shylocks contending for the prey, and each determined that if he cannot succeed no other shall, is what prevents the construction alike of the Under Broadway and the Upper Broadway and the Back Broadway and the Tabular Ferries. And so it goes everywhere. The strength of union has never been tried. The strength of innocence and loyalty has hardly been thought of. And we may be as sure as we are that there is a good Providence over us, that the power of man will never be suffered too greatly to exceed his fitness for the trust of power. Even without overruling, the natural workings of depravity set limits to the advancement of its own resources. If real union were possible for selfishness and sin, the power of man might attain thereby would surpass the wildest dreams of imagination; but it would be a formidable power, and most formidable to itself. The power of a regenerated and united humanity for good, when it comes, will be limitable only by the capacity of its sphere.—*Scientific American.*

A BIG OFFER.—The Dubuque *Times* says that while in that city, John B. Gough received a letter from an English gentleman, who offered him two hundred and fifty pounds ($1,200) in gold per night for one year's service in London—but one lecture to be given in a week, and the series to be confined entirely to the metropolis. Besides the money offer, the correspondent tenders Mr. Gough a well furnished house in the most respectable portion of the city, free of rent, for the year. Sixty two thousand four hundred dollars a year for one night's work in each week! Mr. Gough said he should have to consider this proposition.

A LADY'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

A lady who signs herself 'A Martyr to Late Hours,' offers the following sensible suggestions to young men:

Dear gentlemen, between the ages of 18 and 45, listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks. When you make a social call of an evening, on a young lady, go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at eight o'clock, an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can, or rather ought to desire to use his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be pleasantly spent with music, or other games to lend variety; but, kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls and come oftener. A girl—that is, a sensible, true hearted girl—will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of a girl who, well knowing the feeling of father and mother upon the subject, hears the clock strike ten, and yet must sit on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror lest her papa should put his oft-repeated threat into execution, that of inviting the gentleman to breakfast. And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then the dreams are sometimes troubled with some phantom of an angry father, and distressed (for both parties) mother, and a young man will make a longer call than he ought to. Now, young gentlemen friends, I'll tell you what we girls will do.

For an hour and a half we will be most irresistibly charming and fascinating. Then beware; monosyable responses will be all you need expect; and if, when the limits shall have passed, the startling query shall be heard coming down stairs: 'Isn't it time to close up?' you must consider it a righteous punishment, and taking your hat, depart, a sadder, and it is to be hoped, a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the next time you come, be careful to keep within just bounds. We want to rise early these pleasant mornings and improve the shining hours, but when forced to be up at such unreasonable hours at night, exhausted nature will speak, and as a natural consequence, with the utmost speed in dressing, we can barely get down to breakfast in time to escape a reprimand from papa, who don't believe in beaux as though he never was young, and a mild, reproving glance from mamma, who understands a little better poor daughter's feelings, but must still disapprove outwardly to keep up appearances. And now, young men, think about these things, and don't for pity's sake throw down your paper with a 'pshaw'—but remember the safe side of 10.

THIERS.

To day the reigning favorite in France is M. Thiers. No photograph is so much in demand as his. Judged, therefore, by this excellent standard, no person in Paris is exciting so much interest and attention. He is nearly seventy years old, but is yet vigorous and animated, like the trees in his native Province, that are never touched by the frosts of winter. Small and upright, his head squarely set on square shoulders, if it were not for the *bourgeois* blood in his veins he would have the air of the eagle at the Jardin des Plantes. From behind his spectacles sparkle two small piercing eyes, endowed with a surprising intensity. The aspect of the man is extremely simple; there is nothing studied in his attitude or manners, no *pose* or habitual gestures. But whether standing on his own hearth, or seated on the *fauteuil* of the Academy, or mounted in the senatorial tribune, as soon as he speaks every one is silent around him. His voice is slender like his body, and shrill but persistent and vigorous as his small wiry frame. At the beginning of his discourse the tone is a little cracked: it is feeble, as if one heard but the buzzing of flies' wings; but as the listening silence grows more profound the feeble voice increases in depth and volume, and attains finally a compass and power [illegible] the entire house.

Thiers is defined by those who feel his fascination, but reject his arguments, as pre-eminently a talker—a talker in literature, in history, in politics. He is so evidently capable of making the worse appear the better reason, if he chose so to do, that his eloquence inspires a certain distrust, precisely because it is so pursuasive. That Italian unity was a glorious achievement, and that the Emperor atoned for many sins by the assistance that he brought to its accomplishment was a proposition regarded as almost axiomatic, till M. Thiers announces that the Italians are made for confederation and that their liberty itself is compromised by their nationality. That Napoleon acted with laudable foresight in the German war, was an idea willingly entertained by many, who, though prepared to consider the Emperor a knave, hesitate to brand him with the greater ignominy of a fool. Yet even this stronghold of complacency is shaken when M. Thiers declares that the crafty Emperor has been the complete tool of Bismarck, and that his entire policy in relation to Prussia as well as Italy has been weak, shortsighted, imbecile; and that if France has not been checkmated by his administration of affairs, her escape so far is only owing to the moderation of the terrible Prime Minister. These anterior beliefs are shaken by the piercing voice of M. Thiers, but they are not of course completely overthrown.

MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Indianapolis, says:

"While passing through the Union depot, a few days ago, I was accosted by a one armed man, in faded army blue. His apparent familiarity surprised me at first, but I soon recognized him as an old acquaintance. I first saw him fourteen years ago, working at a windlass in the gold diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted by that windless, from one shaft, more than $800,000. A few months latter I bade him good-by, as he sailed from Melbourne for New York, with $200,000 in bills of exchangs in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded Rebel Soldier, lying on the battlefield of Antietam. A little more than a year latter, I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in a hospital in Tennessee: To day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on charity for a dinner.

BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.—Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be," and, if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking, or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion is eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of white and pink maids. There is a slow-growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists.

A CHARMING PICTURE BY A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST.

I have speculated a deal on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married as the world says, well. Some have moved into their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them, as the young are carried away with similar feelings. I love to get unobserved, in a corner and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes meeting me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of future happiness, and persuade myself it will be true.

I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes and murmur in low tones the not now forbidden tenderness; and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of the wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the day to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footstep as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last, with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on the graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces resigned into dignity, and loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness and maternal affection. Her husband looks on with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her; and her fair children have grown about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.—*Irving.*

EARNEST BOYS MAKE EARNEST MEN.

It is the destiny of men and boys, women and girls, to labor. If we would have any thing in this world, or become useful in any way, or eminent for any thing desirable, or worthy of praise and admiration, we must strive for it. If the boy or girl would be wise in any thing, wisdom is to be gained only by making the effort. The most distinguished persons of our age have risen to their present positions by hard study and unremitting perseverance. Even our most eminent ministers have disputed the way to their present positions of influence, honor, and usefulness, by incessant toil. Their progress has been made inch by inch. A man is not born with wisdom. Whatever he knows must be acquired by patient observation and by hard study. It is the height of folly to think of knowing anything, or of being anything more than "a hewer of wood or a drawer of water," without such effort. Close application and rigid discipline are essential for satisfactory success in any employment. If a boy or man would be a scholar, he must study. If he would be a skillful mechanic, he must apply himself. No boy or man has ever attained to eminence and distinction, without toilsome and laborious pains-taking. Earnest discipline and culture make the man. For a want of them, promising boys grow up into men who are easy and worthless kind of nobodies.

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—Never omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said even in a stage-coach, he always found somebody who could tell him something that he did not know before. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for purposes of knowledge. It is therefore, a mistake to be morose and silent among persons whom you think to be ignorant; for a little sociability on your part will draw them out, and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment.

Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description, respecting their particular pursuits. Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist owes not a little of his fame to observations made when he was a journeyman stone mason and working in a quarry. Socrates well said, that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil which is ignorance. Every grain of sand goes to make the heap. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets, and is not fool enough to throw them away because he hopes to find a huge lump sometime.

So in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure spend it over good or instructive talking with the first you meet.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—The *Chemical News* states that M. Pelon has invented a new heating apparatus adapted to the warming of railway carriages, and called a "heat generator." It consists of a cane of wood, which is covered with hemp, and which is made to revolve with great speed within a hollow cone or copper. These are enclosed in a metallic vessel, through which air is passed, and becoming heated in the passage is then conveyed to the carriage. The inventor proposes to place a generator outside each carriage; motion will be given to the wooden cone by one of the axles of the carriage; and the heated air will be admitted to the vehicle by an arrangement under the control of the passengers. The "heat generator" is, indeed, in actual use at Paris, and seems to be really efficacious. The machine is turned by a force equal only to about the twentieth of a horse power, but, after rotating for about eight or ten minutes, the air escaping from the apparatus was found to have attained a temperature of 70 deg. C.

ONE'S MOTHER.—Around the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of that love, we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but, when death has stilled her monitory voice and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst our tears. Around that idea, we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our departed parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed.

THE FAMILY THAT DON'T TAKE NEWSPAPERS.

The man that don't take newspapers was in town the other day. He brought his family in an ox wagon. He still believed that Millard Filmore was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamschatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his pork for six cents when he might have got ten. One of his boys went to a blacksmith shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market house for a church. He hung his hat on a meat hook and patiently waited one hour for "meeting" to begin. One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to the post office to trade off for a letter. She had a baby which she carried in a "sugar trough" stopping occasionally to rock it on the side walk; when it cried she filled its mouth with a cotton handerchief, and sang "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins" and was on a bust. When last seen he had called for "sody and water," and stood soaking gingerbread in it, and making wry faces. The shop keeper, mistaking his meaning had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But he d 'hearn tell of sody water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke.' The old man had a tea kettle he wanted "fixed up," and he carried it to the milliner shop. The clerk thought the man was crazy, but noticing the hole in the kettle, politely told him that Dreylus & Woracek could mend it for him. He then took an old plow to the jeweler's to have it "pinted and sharpened." We told the fellow he ought to read the papers, but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," and he thought "larnin" was a wicked invention.—*Exchange.*

MANNERS AND MORALS.

Manners easily and rapidly mature into morals. As childhood advances to manhood, the transition from bad manners to bad morals is almost imprecceptible. Vulgar and obscene forms of speech keep vulgar and obscene objects before the mind, engender impure images in the imagination, and make unlawful desire prurient. From the prevalent state of the mind, actions proceed, as water raises from a fountain. Hence what was originally only a word or a phrase, becomes a thought, is meretriciously embellished by the imagination is inflamed into a vicious desire, gains strength and boldness by being always made welcome, until at last, under some urgent temptation, it dares, for once, to put on the visible form of action: it is then ventured upon again and again, more frequently and less warily, until repetition forges the chains of habit; and then language, imagination, desire, and habit bind their victim in the prison-house of sin. In this way profane language wears away the reverence for things sacred and holy: and a child who has been allowed to follow, and mock, and hoot at an intemperate man in the streets, is far more likely to become intemperate himself than if he had been accustomed to regard him with pity, as a fallen brother, and with sacred abhorrence, as one self-brutified or demonized. So, on the other hand, purity and chasteness of language tend to preserve purity and chasteness of thought and of taste; they repel licentious imaginings; they delight in the unsullied and the untainted, and all their tendencies and aptitudes are on the side of virtue.—*Horace Mann.*

THE following story is told of a Yankee captain and his mate: Whenever there was a plum pudding made, by the captain's orders, all the plums were put into one end of it, and that placed next to the captain, who, after helping himself, passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for some time, the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he discovered he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands, as if merely for examining the china, he said, "this dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool, and not to know, again me lads, I'll warrant." And with the plum end next to himself. "Is it possible?" said the mate, taking up the dish; "I shouldn't suppose it was worth more than a shilling," and, as if in perfect innocence, he put down the dish with the plumb end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, the mate looked at the captain. The captain laughed, the mate laughed, "you've found me out, so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time, and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

FIND fault, if you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offence, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witness. Both are calmer, and the accused person may be struck with the forbearance of the accuser, who has seen the fault and watched for a private and proper time for mentioning it. Never be harsh or unjust with your children or servants. Firmness, with gentleness of demeanor, and regard to the feelings constitutes that authority which is always respected and valued. If you have any cause to complain of a servant, never speak hastily; wait, at all events, until you have had time to reflect on the nature of the offence, and then you will see its extent.

ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH.—The ground work of all manly character is veracity, or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue l

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Keefer will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

AMERICA—EXCELSIOR.

While Europe stands aghast at the prospect of being plunged into a general war for the possession of a bit of territory scarcely larger than an ordinary township, we move on with an increasing momentum that even the upheaval of a mighty revolution has failed to check. Europe wars for a few feet of disputed ground, we acquire territory sufficient to found an empire and it is scarcely made more than the subject of a passing remark. England is agitated almost to the verge of revolution on the subject of extending the elective franchise to a few thousand of her people, we extend the same privilege to a race and it scarcely causes a ripple upon the surface of the easily troubled waters of the political sea. While the more prudent of European powers are busied in the enactment of laws to keep their population intact, ours is annually increased by voluntary immigration in numbers sufficient to found a state or establish an independent government; though separated from the Old World by three thousand miles of ocean, the terrors of a fierce civil war failed to check for a single month the ever increasing tide. Though nations are born in a day and full grown cities spring up as if by magic, it is accepted by our people as a matter of course and elicits neither word nor look of surprise. We go on accepting all things as our due and refusing only what is too evidently an incumbrance. As ripe autumnal fruits fall naturally to the ground, so the laws of political gravitation seem to draw to our ever increasing domain the contiguous territories. First the North western Territory, then the French possessions in Louisiana, then the Spanish in Florida, then Texas, next California with her mines of treasure, and now Russian America. The ink is scarcely dry on the parchment that transfers the last acquisition when we hear rumors of negotiations for Lower California, and even British America is ready to come in on the first invitation, while it is not at all improbable that ere the year closes the events transpiring in Mexico will bring her to our doors asking for admission to our sisterhood of states. Truly while other nations fight for territory we are only embarrassed to tell which, of what is voluntarily proffered, we shall accept and which reject. Not the less wonderful is the fact that our material progress keeps pace with the rapid extension of our national boundaries. The wilderness and the almost boundless prairie of yesterday, teem to-day with living millions where yesterday was heard the war-whoop, to-day are fields of waving grain and teeming cities. The war-path and the buffalo-trail of last year are supplanted by the steamboat and the railroad of this. The shriek of the steam whistle now reverberates through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains. Instead of Newport and Saratoga of a few years ago our summer tourists plan pic-nics in the valley of the Yo Semite or on the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Instead of shooting birds and squirrels in the Alleghanies, the sportsman seeks his annual recreation in search of bear or buffalo along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and at the close of his days sport, ere he retires to his early bed, reports his success in an electric flash to his friends in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Thus truth is more wonderful than fiction, reality than romance,—the dreams of childhood are more than realized in manhood, and the wildest imaginations of the eighteenth.

COMPARATIVE INTEGRITY.

For the edification of such of Our Copperhead cotemporaries as take delight in the Republican denunciation of the corruption of the last legislature, we call attention to the comparative integrity of the members of the two parties. The chief charges of corruption were based upon the supposed power of the Railroad monopoly to buy as many votes as were necessary to carry its measures. We last week published the vote of the senate on Bigham's Free Railroad bill, the last one before that body. Politically it stood as follows,—of the ten copperhead Senators, two voted for the Free Railroad bill and eight against it and in favor of the monopoly. Of the twenty one Republican Senators ten voted for the bill, and eleven against it, that is six more Copperhead Senators voted against the bill than voted for it, while there was but one more Republican vote against it than for it. The logic of these figures, and figures don't lie, is that, in proportion to their number, about twice as many copperheads as Republicans were bought up by the monopoly. There is but one other way of solving the difficulty, and that is to take it for granted that the Copperheads as a party are opposed to a Free Railroad law, and that their Senators voted the sentiments of the party and were not bought. Our Copperhead friends can take either horn of the dilemma and make the most of it. They are welcome to it all. We only ask that hereafter they will cease to rant about Abolition Corruption.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

Illinois has taken the lead of all the other States in the adoption of the eight hour system, and in accordance with a recent act of her legislature, since the first of May eight hours constitutes a legal day's labor within her borders. Whatever else may be the result of this movement, we have serious doubts whether it will bring about a better adjustment of the rights of labor and capital. Good and industrious men will be well paid as they have generally been, while the lazy and unskilful will find themselves forced to acquire greater skill and more industrious habits, or feel more keenly than ever the pinching hand of poverty. And this is probably the greatest good that will be accomplished by the movement. The question has very unwisely been brought into the political arena, in some parts of the country. It is a question the introduction of which into politics, will tend to array one class of the people against another, and bring about a contest fraught with the most disastrous consequences. The interests of capital and labor are so closely connected that any contest arraying them as antagonistic, especially in the oil and coal producing districts have been attended with beneficial results, but they have oftener been required to prevent parents from overworking their children in mining and manufacturing communities than to restrain capitalists from oppressive exactions. Adult labor and capital must be left to adjust their own terms, and their mutual dependence will prevent either from exerting, for any great length of time, an influence detrimental to the other. The laboring man's capital is his labor and on it he must depend for his subsistence; yet the capitalist on whom he depends for employment cannot purchase his labor unless he is allowed a profit on it. The relations of the two need to be properly adjusted in order that both may prosper, and labor obtain a fair remuneration and capital a reasonable profit. In ordinary times these conditions are preserved without slight fluctuations for years together, but during great financial derangements such as we have experienced during the last few eventful years, their relations are always more or less disturbed and the derangement existing throughout the country at this time is the natural and legitimate result of the financial difficulties under which the country has been laboring. When a financial equilibrium is restored and prices become again properly adjusted the present seeming antagonism of labor and capital will disappear. Until then neither laborers' strikes nor legislative enactments will avail to correct the evil.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

On the 8th of April the Emperor of Brazil took the first important step toward the abolition of slavery in the Empire, by signing a decree abolishing slavery, by which all children born after the 8th ult., are made free, and in twenty years all become absolutely free. Thus the good work goes on, and 3,000,000 more of the oppressed are are permitted to go free, their manhood recognized and their rights acknowledged. Thus, in six years, 32,000,000 of human beings heretofore held in bondage have been virtually set free. And what is not a little remarkable, it has been done by the nationalities that bid fair to control the destinies of their respective portions of the civilized world. Russia freed 23,000,000 serfs, the United States 4,000,000 slaves and Brazil 3,000,000. With the three most progressive nations of the earth thus acknowledging man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the believers in the "divine institution" must sadly feel the need of a new revelation.

☞The late Temperance Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, appointed Hon. John Cessna, chairman of a Committee to draft a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage in this State, which is to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth. We are confident that Mr. Cessna will do the subject justice. We expect that our whole system will be remodeled and that the looseness which has heretofore characterized the liquor trafic, will be confined within proper limits.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* appears to be annoyed by a few of the Republican papers of the State that have the manliness to denounce the late corrupt legislature and at the same time vindicate their honest Representatives. *The same paper defended Stutzman!* We are not surprised at its "holy horror."

The readers of the *Inquirer* will be highly gratified to hear that there was not more than the the ordinary amount of corruption at Harrisburg during the late session of the Legislature. We learn this from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* an unimpeachable authority.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Nearly all the Philadelphia mills are running on half time.

Alex. E. Brown, Esq., a member of the bar of Northampton county for nearly fifty years, died at Easton on the 26th ult.

The Grand Jury of Blair county have recommended an addition to the county jail, which at present is inadequate for the safe keeping of prisoners.

During the present year 44,327 immigrants have arrived at New York, being not quite one thousand less than the number arriving the corresponding period last year.

There are by actual count 42,247 exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, of whom one-quarter are French, 4,069 English, and less than 1,000 American.

A Cincinnati saloon keeper lost one of his eyes the othes day by the explosion of a bottle of mineral water, one of the fragments cutting his eye completely in two.

The season at Niagara Falls opens this year earlier than usual. The International Hotel, refitted and renovated, will be opened on the 1st of May by George Colburn, formerly of Chicago.

Rhode Island has two cities with a population of 67,283, 133 villages with a population of 80,042, and a rural population of 37,-640. Providence containg 54,595 of the 185,-915 inhabitants in the State.

The *Herald's* special says: The President has pardoned Solomon Kahnstamm, convicted of presenting fraudulent claims against the Government in 1862, and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment.

Gov. Pierpont has appointed John Oliver, a colored man of Richmond, a notary public for the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. He is a man of respectability and intelligence, and is the first colored man ever appointed to such an office.

Sidney Smith used to say that it would be a lucky day for Ireland when Irishmen gave up crying out "Erin-go-bragh," and adopted as their watchwords instead, "Erin-go-bread and cheese." Erin-go breeches without holes in them." That's exactly what they mean by emigrating to America.

It is reported that the object of the visit of the Japanese commissioners, now in Washington, is to examine the financial policy of the United States. The Tycoon appears to have proposed several years ago to send to this country a commission for this purpose, but the breaking out of our civil war prevented it. On learning that peace had been restored, he deputed Ono Tomogora, commander of the Japanese Treasury, to make the proposed investigation, and an appropriate number of men of rank were selected to accompany him as his *suite*.

A *Herald* special says: Senator Wilson renewed another ovation from the colored people of Wilmington, North Carolina, yesterday. He made a speech of the usual tenor and was replied to by Mr. Benjamin Robinson, a local orator. The audience was very enthusiastic. The national flag was displayed from the public buildings, and a procession with music, flags, mottoes and devices paraded the streets.

[illegible] special of yesterday says: A large gathering of freedmen, mainly women, assembled to-day at the National Cemetery and decorated the graves of Union soldiers. This was intended as an ovation to the nation and as an offset to the desecration of the graves of the rebels by Southern ladies. The procession was long and orderly.

The New York *Evening Gazette* tells the young ladies what to beware of if they would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance: "Late hours, large crinoline, tight corsets, confectionery, hot bread, cold draughts, pastry, decollette dress, modern novels, furnace registers, easy carriages, late suppers, thin shoes, fear of knowledge, nibbling between meals, ill temper, haste to marry, dread of growing old."

John R. Edmis, a Washington merchant, has paid $52,000 for a large farm just outside of the city, which he will divide up into lots of from one to five acres to be sold to the freedmen. The proceeds of all such sales are to be devoted to educational institutions for the education of colored youth. Mr. Elmis is an earnest Republican and one of the best citizens of Washington.

Nasby avows that Mr. Seward negotiated the purchase of the Russian territory in order to make the Blair family its governors. He describes the President asking: "Will the stubborn Senate ratify the treaty?" And Mr. Seward Answers: "I convene with many on the subjeck, and they said, if we could promise that the Blairs would accept positions there, they would do it cheerfully. For such a purpose," said one of them to me, "$7,000 000 is a mere bagatelle."

Le Pays states that Mr. Lacroix, a contractor residing in Montreal, has invented a boat on a new principle, which will be able to go from Montreal to Quebec in four hours, or across the Atlantic in four days, at a uniform speed of about fifty miles an hour. It claims that the vessel will be so steady that the waves will not affect its motion, and that, in addition to obviating sea sickness, it will also be impossible to sink it. A noticeable feature in its construction will be the employment of a wheel on an entirely new principle, which, in itself, will render immense service to navigation.

The *Herald's* Panama correspondence says the parties contending for the future ownership of the Panama railroad were making quite a lively fight over the matter. The holders of thirty millions of bonds in England have offered the whole of their securities, together with a large amount of money, for the road, but the present owners have bid yet higher, and it was probable that it would still remain in their hands.

The New York *Commercial* says: Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is in Brooklyn on a brief visit. She intends to make Florida her permanent home, having brought property in that State. She has become a member of the Episcopal Church. It is scarcely violating the sanctity of private affairs to state that the latter years of Mrs. Stowe's life are clouded by a deep sorrow for the tragic death of her sons, but she sustains her afflictions by a genuine piety that finds vent in verse and prose.

An American citizen of African descent is said, by a Georgia paper, to object strongly to the new order of things, which render him liable to the payment of United States taxes, and to sigh for those good old times when "Mas'r" attended to such financial details and left him free from any such responsibility. This colored complainant's name is William Birdsong. The burden of his lay would appear to be, that, if his former owner could only release him from Internal Revenue oppression, he might Whippoor Will to any extent that old time custom might permit.

Smaller amounts of money have been deposited in the savings banks of New York for the past month than previously; the retail trade is sensibly affected; while painters, glaziers, house carpenters and masons are overrun with orders requiring many weeks to fill them. When to this condition of things is added the fact that the principal mechanics are on a strike, and there is an embarrassment among employers because of the eight hour bill now lying on the table of Governor Fenton, concerning which his purpose is well known, it is easy to perceive that domestic affairs in this city are in a very peculiar situation.

A Rio letter says: The culture of corn and rice having been neglected during the last year, these grains have reached extraordinary prices. 'In a letter from Dr. Reinhardt, who has resided many years in the Province of St. Paulo, he assures me that the drought does not there destroy the crops, except now and then when the rice is planted on the hills, but that the dryest season has produced the best crops, of corn, and should [illegible] to prevent experiment in cotton planting, it will be owing to the rain. Some Southern planters have purchased land in the district of Campinas, and are attracting the attention of the Brazilians by using the plow and other implements, and the dealers in these articles are driving a brisk trade.

It is announced that the English having applied to the Chinese government for permission to construct a railroad in that country, after many months a reply was received that "the difficulties in the way of such a project were insuperable." The Chinamen then went on to tell the Englishmen that the prejudices of the people were very strong; the country of Confucius differed from the wild, semi barbarous and primitive regions of Europe, whose inhabitants were comparatively of recent origin, whereas the Flowery Kingdom was under elaborate culture, and the occupations of the inhabitants were peculiar. So China, for some time to come, is to be without a railroad.

Belgium has recently been hunting up military statistics, and finds that France has ordered 480,000 Chassepot rifles; Prussia has ordered 1,100,000 breech-loading steel guns; Austria has ordered the alteration of 600,000 guns to breech-loaders; Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, have also issued orders for the conversion of a large number of their old muskets: England has ordered 500,000 Snider rifles, 150,000 of which are now completed, and has also ordered 426 rifled cannon; Russia has ordered 600,000 needle guns on the Carle principle: Denmark is preparing to convert all her guns into breech loaders, and Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium herself are also hard at work at the same business. This extensive arming indicates that war is not far off.

Chancellor Livingstone, fifty-six years ago wrote a letter expressing doubts as to the practicability of railroads. "The wall on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface and three above, and must be clamped with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour, on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them running into each other—for there would be many running upon the road at once—would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

A County Without Tavern.—At the recent session of the Court of Mifflin county, remonstrances were presented against every tavern keeper applying for license, and the judges determined to postpone the hearing of the cases until the seventh of May. The result is, that all the establishments where liquor was sold, are either not selling or selling without license, thus rendering themselves liable to the penalty inflicted by the law.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FROM MEXICO.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, has received a communication from General Bennavides, commanding officer of the forces besieging Vera Cruz, of which the following is a translation:

Camp Mente, a front of Vera Cruz, April 15, 1867.—I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of Gen. Diaz's official report to the General Government of a very important victory he Gained over the traitor Marquez, on the 12th instant, at San Christopel. Having followed up this victory, he is now at the City of Mexico. We are waiting here for a battery of heavy rifled artillery, which General Diaz sent from Puebla, and which will arrive to morrow or next day, to assault Vera Cruz. When we receive the artillery, we can take the city in a few hours. It is said that Queretaro has been taken by Gen. Escobedo, and Maximilian captured.

[Signed.] Rafael Benavides.

Translation of General Diaz official report.—*Headquarters, Eastern Military Division San Christopel, April* 12, 1867.—Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you, that you may communicate the same to the citizen President of the Republic, that Marquez, having succeeded in avoiding a decisive battle at the Hacienda of San Lorenzo, I followed close upon his heels this morning with the 1st division of Cavalry of this army under the command of Gen. Zerda, together with a corps of the same arm of the army operating against Queretaro, under command of Gen. Guadarama, who had joined me the previous night. In order to escape, the enemy abandoned seventy-two wagons loaded with ammunition and war materials, but I finally came up with him at the bridge at San Cristopel. He was compelled, after several warm engagements, to leave in our possession his entire artillery train, munitions, and a large number of killed and wounded, besides some two hundred prisoners, subsequently recruiting in great disorder, with but one-fourth of his force. He was vigorously pursued on the road to Mexico and it is believed that only the leaders and officers will reach the City of Mexico, accompanied by the mercenary corps of Austrians, who, being well mounted, may possibly reach the capitol to day.

(Signed.) Porfirio Diaz,
Commanding Eastern Division.
To Ignacio Mgia, Secretary of War San Luis Potosi.

FROM EUROPE.

Uneasiness as to the Conference.—A Republican Rising in Spain.—English Liberals Successful.—Government Defeated by 81 *Votes.—Treaty Between Prussia and Hesse.*

London, May 3, Evening.—There is considerable uneasiness in financial circles here and on the continent, as to the result of the forthcoming peace conference. Earl Derby says officially no plan has been fixed on as to the basis of settlement of the Luxemburg question, though he hoped permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations.

London, May 3—Evening.—Dispatches received state that a rising of Republicans in Catalonia, Spain, had occurred. Nothing has transpired as to the proportions of the insurrection.

London, May 3.—In the House of Commons, last night, a division took place on the Reform bill, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 81 votes in favor of the Liberal party. The Government insists on its prohibition against holding political meetings in Hyde Park, and the Home office issued a warning against the Reform demonstration proposed to be held at that place on Monday next.

Berlin, May 3.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

FROM CHICAGO.

Trouble from the Eight Hour System—Difficulty Between Employers and Employes—Establishments Summarily Closed—The Police Interfere, &c., &c.

Chicago, May 2.—The eight hour system is already producing unpleasant results among the employers and employed. In a large number of manufacturing and other business establishments, operations have been wholly or partially suspended, the men employed in them insisting on the new system as to the number of hours which will constitute a legal day's work, while the employers refuse to make any such change. In some instances the employees demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor. In others the employees ask eight hours, pay for eight hours' labor, while others are willing to work as heretofore, receiving the same pay. The unemployed at some places have already interfered to prevent those willing to work. Early this morning some five hundred gathered together in the vicinity of the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy Railroad shops, their object being to close up the ten hour establishments. Their first move was on King & Bro's. lumber yard, which they summarily closed. Goss & Phillip's planing mill was also closed. They next visited Dalton's lumber yard, where they were met by the police. After a parley of some minutes, the mob left for the Fort Wayne depot, where they were met again by the police. After much loud talk the mob retired. Other places were visited but we do not hear of any serious results.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

How the News was Received in Russia—Great Secrecy in the Transaction.

New York, May 2.—The *World's* St. Petersburg letter says: The news of the cession of Russian America created quite a sensation. The negotiation had been going on since last summer, and only Gottschalk and one other minister were aware of them. So complete was the secrecy that only a few months ago a concession to the Russo American Company was renewed for twenty years. The Minister of Finance was so entirely in the dark that only a week before the news of the sale become known, he authorized the Company to receive a loan from the Bank of Russia of one million roubles, to be paid in fourteen years. The cession has by no means occasioned unmixed satisfaction. The Russo American Company appears the only gainer by the transaction, its shares having risen from 80 roubles to 150, their par value.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Blunder of his Counsel—Judge Underwood not favorable to admitting Jeff to Bail—Gen. Randall has not Resigned—Judiciary Committee at Work.

Washington, May 6.—The case of Jeff. Davis continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation in this city, and it is admitted that his counsel have made a great blunder in obtaining the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge Underwood, unless they have also obtained some assurance that the Government is really to proceed with the trial, for it is conceded that if Judge Underwood is allowed to do as he pleases, he will not admit the prisoner to bail, but send him to the Virginia Penitentiary.

The report, originating in a New York evening paper, that Postmaster General Randall had tendered his resignation to the President, to be used at the latter's discretion, is unfounded. It is denied by both the President and Gen. Randall himself.

All the members of the Judiciary Committee have arrived and commenced business to-day. Witnesses have been telegraphed to report here in person immediately.

FROM NEW YORK.

General Grant's Reply to General Sheridan—Arrival of Fenian Refugees—The Reconstruction Movement Abandoned.

New York, May 4.—The following is General Grant's reply to a telegram from General Sheridan and explains itself:

Your question as to who are ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney General. No answer has been received. Go on giving your own interpretation to the law until an answer is received.

U. S. Grant, General, U. S. A.

A great number of refugees are arriving in this city from Ireland. They say that the revolutionary movement there is abandoned, and give discouraging accounts of the state of the country.

It is said that a special call has been made on the Fenian brotherhood for aid for the families of the Irish State prisoners.

American Products at the Paris Exposition.

A Paris letter to the *Tribune* says: In the heart of the American triangle the pianos are arranged, one of the largest and best collections that the country has ever exported or exhibited. Artists of eminence make perpetual music here, and the quarter is always densely crowded. The superiority of our instruments is not questioned even by the rival manufacturers of Paris, Vienna and Leipsig. Plagel, Erard and Herz have far inferior displays, and find it difficult to attack the Lotthoffs, Jules, and Lieste of the continent to their plainer cabinet wares and feeble instruments. All our great firms are represented, and the contending keys, in passages which all the world warbles, mingle their winds, as if the birds of the West, in choirs, had assembled here to sing. The spectators divide their enjoyment, now listening to some composer try his own latest music upon a Schomacker, a Chickering, or a Knabe; but the seven superb instruments of the Steinways allure the professional people, and here the best musical talent of Europe may be seen from morning till dark —Stephen Keller, Eugene Ketterer, W. Kruger, Alfred Jaell—grouped about the bird-cages. The "overstrung" harp, as it is called, of the Steinway piano, has attracted the greatest interest here from its novelty and the sweetness and power which its superior vibration gives. The best piano makers in Europe have sought the privilege of sending their workmen to examine it; and professional artists compete to play upon it. It is very odd to note how, by our mechanical genius, we have so carried away the honors in the arts, and our department has the best music in the whole Exhibition. The grand Steinway was said by Rossini to resemble a nightingale crooing in a thunder storm.

We also exhibit stringed and wind instruments and accordeons. The Lehigh Navigation Company sends a single lump of coal weighing three tons. Colorado sends likewise, a lump of crude silver as big as a cooking range. Among the novel American articles are papers made of wood, straw, and hemp; pens, combining the ink-stand; apparatus to cure stammering; do to cauterize; dental machineries of all sorts, including a saliva pump; barometers of all sorts, sundials, lenses, and compasses. The surgical department of the Union States Army shows its ordinary ambulances and surgical instruments, while the Hydrographic Office is rich in new marine instrumentalities. All our States show geographical maps, cradle, rocking, and folding chairs are frequent, with iron safes and water coolers, while most of the American marbles are exposed, and many glasswares. We show paper-hangings from three cities, Newark cutlery, and clocks from Connecticut, Indiana, and Louisiana. Tiffany, the jeweler, shows silverware of massive and beautiful character, and Tucker of New York exhibits bronze ware, fine as the veriest bronze. Petroleum develpes seventeen exhibitors; we complete in meerschaum pipes with Europe; and our cloth manufacturers come from New York, Lowell, Newark, California, and Boston. We show crinoline, now antique in Europe, water-proof stuff, wooden boot heels and soles, corsets, hats, even cameos. The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has sent over teams, equipments, and clothing, as yet badly arranged. We have tiles cut by machinery, prepared peat, crocodile boots, root cutters, prairie plows, digging machines, sorgho strippers, winnowers, sack fillers, beehives, pig cutters, sheep shearers, horse forks, grano, and churns, mauves, apple peelers, alarum coffee pots, clod breakers, shoe peggers, button-hole stickers, and sewers without number.

Paris and Philadelphia Alike.

Paris and Philadelphia are alike in three respects: Call the Schuylkill the Seine; move Fairmount Hill and Lemon Hill and Laurel Hill back to Broad street; cross the river with about thirty bridges of stone and iron; border it with granite quays and streets, and set the city in the basin, and on the slopes, and up on the hill tops; call the population on the Philadelphia side a million and a half, and on the West Philadelphia side half a million; put two islands in the Schuylkill, one above and one below the dam; on that below rear up a cathedral with two great Gothic towers; on the city side, at Market street bridge, raise about fifty acres of palace, and call it the Tuilleries. Then, at Eastwick Park, on the West Philadelphia side, near Gray's Ferry and down on the flats, established a fair, and call it a Universal Exhibition.

If you can get this clearly in your eye, you will have a local understanding of the subject of so much curiosity, as true as it is brief: for Paris is more like Philadelphia than any other American city. In the appearance of its dwellings, it is very different: but the river Seine is about as wide as the Schuylkill, with falls and rapids in it, and has that pure atmosphere and fertile, rolling, out-lying country, in which the Quaker City is without a rival at home. There is no river of as much navigable importance as the Delaware in all Europe; and if you can have the heart, in this comparison, to forget that in our Philadelahia, Paris if exists at all, New Jersey will still hold good, as resembling much of the flat lands west of this capital, except that they grow wine here, and not sweet potatoes. For Fairmount Park, place by your Seine-side, the Palace Gardens; out at Point Breeze Park will be the Bois de Bologne, with horse-race every Sunday. Germantown will be the city of Versailles, with six miles of paintings in this Palace, and three thousand fountain-jets sprinkling its forest-shades. The Wissahickon will be the river Marne. The Old State House you must move up to Chesnut Street Bridge, and call it the Hotel de Ville. Then turn out all the Row Office holders, call the Mayor a *Prefect*, build a barrack for ten thousand armed men behind him, in Independence Square, and, instead of Mayor McMichel, name him Barron Haussmann, and you have the government of Paris.—*Cor. Phila. Inq.*

Our Territorial Acquisitions.

The following is a list of our territorial acquisitions;

1. The purchase of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, in 1803, from France, for $15,000,000.

2. The purchase of Florida, in 1819, from Spain, for $3,000,000.

3. The annexation of Texas in 1845.

4. The purchase of California, New Mexico and Utah, from Mexico, for $15,000,000 in 1848.

5. The purchase of Arizona from Mexico, for $10,000,000, in 1854.

6. The purchase of the Russian possessions for $7,200,000.

The Death of Miramon.—Sketch of his Career.

New Orleans, May 2.—The liberal forces have gained possession of Queretaro, and the imperial forces have disbanded. General Miramon died of the wounds he had received in the late encounters, and the forces under General Marquez had been completely cut to pieces by Diaz. These disastrous occurrences hastened Maximilian's determination to give up the contest. On entering the city he was no where to be found by the liberals.

SKETCH OF MIRAMON.

General Miramon was born in Mexico city about the year 1830. He was educated for the army at the Military Academy of Chapultepec. He first came into notice in 1856 by his pronunciamento against Comonfort, the liberal President. In this revolt he was unsuccessful, but Comonfort pardoned him and took him to live with him in the palace. When Comonfort was obliged to flee the country, after having betrayed his party, Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, became President by virtue of the constitution. But the church party, so called, having possession of the capital, made Zalonga President and placed Miramon in command of the army. He fought and won two battles against the liberals in the very portion of Mexico where this last campaign of the empire has been going on. Zalonga was eventually forced to leave the country and abandon the Presidency to Miramon. While in this position he forcibly took possession of a large sum of money, the property of British bondholders, which was in the custody of the British consulate in the capital, made a ruinous contract with the French banking house of Jecker & Co., and brought about the Mon Almonte treaty with Spain. These three actions of his afforded the basis on which England, France and Spain rested their right to intervene in Mexico.

How it Succeeds.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following statement: We yesterday saw a gentleman who left Northern Mississippi a few days since. He has been a resident since the close of the war. He says that the people of Mississippi, before the passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill, were as violent secessionists as at any time during the war. Since that measure has been put in force there has been a complete revolution in sentiment. They are ready and willing not only to acquiesce in this measure of reconstruction, but to give it their active support. The great fear now is that the military commanders will be too slow for the people. Before the passage of this bill, all Northern men were ostracised and subjected to continual insult and contumely; now they are everywhere socially recognized and courted. The gentleman says the negroes work well, and he never saw better or more faithful laborers. He employs over one hundred, and has for more than a year, and during that time but a single one has ever violated his contract. White labor, on the other hand, is uncertain and unprofitable. Many of the whites try to work, but this mode of existence is so novel to them that they achieve little success. Our informant entertains sanguine hopes of the complete success of the Reconstruction law.

Senator Sumner's Letter.

Senator Sumner has written to Theodore Tilton, Jr. He thanks Mr. Tilton "no slow." That gentleman advocated a constitutional amendment proclaiming universal suffrage. Sumner takes him to task for favoring such a dilatory course. He proposes that Congress enforce the franchise without regard to color on all the States, North as well as South. Here is his idea.

There is another way, which is at once prompt, energetic and comprehensive. It is by act of Congress, adopted by a majority of two-thirds in spite of Presidential veto. The time has passed when this power can be questioned. Congress has already exercised it in the rebel States. I do not forget its hesitations. Only a year ago, when I insisted that it must do so, and introduced a bill to this effect, I was answered that a Constitutional Amendment was needed, and was voted down. A change came, and in a happy moment Congress exercised the power. What patriot questions is now? But the power is unquestionable in the other States also. It concerns the rights of citizenship, and this subject is as essentially national as the army or the navy."

A Virginia View of the Situation.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Monday. Before the close of the session, Mr. Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Delegates, addressed the members, and said that he never, looked to a future more threatening and less full of promise. He and all present had passed through the greatest civil wars; and in the darkest hour of that disastrous struggle he never saw so much occasion for despondency and depression as at this time. It was impossible for any one to foresee the result of the present dangerous experiment in Virginia.

Although, said Mr. B., we cannot claim to be free, nor claim that Virginia is a State yet we are an organized community, and have a right to expect to be free, and that Virginia will be a State. But the situation of public affairs at this time, with the new element introduced by the United States into the political arena, present a problem whose solution justified great anxiety for the public tranquility and welfare. This new element, under the most favorable circumstances would be matter of concern; but when subject to the maddening influence of party spirit and agitations of partisans, it became a subject of the gravest consideration and apprehension.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, May 4.—The Congressional election passed off quietly. Asa P. Grover, State Rights Democrat, received about 1,-200 majority in the city. Returns from other points in the Fifth District will probably swell the majority to 2,000. J. B. Knott, in the Fourth, and James B. Beck, in the Seventh District, State Rights Democrats, are probably elected.

Louisville, May 4, 10 P. M.—The following is the full vote: Grover, Democrat, 2,926; Jacobs, third party, 1,537; Bullet, Republican, 64. Grover's majority in the District will exceed 4,000. The vote in the city and country is very small. Returns indicate the election of the Democratic candidates by a majority greater than Duvall's last year in proportion to the vote cast. It will be a day or two before anything is heard from the Eighth and Ninth Districts, which are closely contested.

The Disadvantage of Being an American.

Americans are acquiring in foreign countries a reputation for lavish expenditure which sometimes operates to our disadvantage. A correspondent in Naples writes as follows: It is very unfortunate to speak the English language. Answering a question of an American yesterday at dinner cost me a franc, which was moderate. I had ordered my dinner in French, and as the waiter was not very well versed in that language he took me for a Frenchman; but the English language was the signal for an advance in my bill. A few days ago I went into a cameo shop and asked in French the price of a miniature, and was told thirty francs. I went ten paces further and asked in English the price of the same thing, and was told sixty francs. My gentle reader—all readers are gentle—if you ever expect to visit this continent, begin to study French and German now; and when the shores of America fade in the distance, speak your last word of English till your return.

Mr. Frank Cowan, son of ex-Senator Cowan, has been appointed Secretary to the President to sign land warrants. Any old clothes!—*Pitts. Com.*

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A bellet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to preserve clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaints and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, serpentine, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle see that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and valuable wounds, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Lloth, of Hyde Park, Vt, writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Dumas Barnes & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

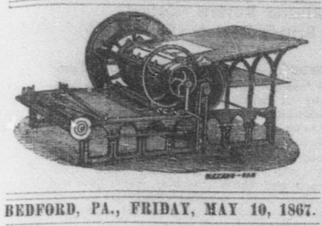
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon permanently bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ What has become of the Borough Auditors? The people would like to know where the Borough and Bounty Taxes have gone.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., found in another column. Persons desiring anything in their line would do well to give them a call. Their prices are reasonable and their goods first class.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LUTHERAN SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. B. H. Hunt of Schellsburg will deliver a lecture in the Court House on Thursday evening the 9th inst for the benefit of the Luthern Sabbath School Library Association. Subject,—*The Monk of Eisleben*. Tickets to be had at the door, or at Esq. Nicodemus' Office.

THERE has been a change of schedule on the Broad Top Road, which we think the most reasonable schedule that they have ever run to. Parties going East leave this place at 4 o'clock, A. M., and make all the morning connections on the Central, East and West, while those who leave Philadelphia or Pittsburgh in the morning, reach here in the train leaving Huntingdon at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE for April. has just been received. It contains,—Elizabeth and Mary, Hemans Ancient Christianity; The moral and Political Revolution in Japan, The Army Part III, Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot in America, A Letter never Sent, Brownlows,—Part IV The Ministers and their Measure. Leonard Scott Publishing Co, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

THE WEATHER has been unusually cool for several days past. Snow fell on the Alleghenies on Friday last, and overcoats were in demand out of doors, and warm stoves within. Sunday gave us bright warm sunshine and singing birds once more, and we bid a glad farewell to dark, lowering fogs and chilling East winds, hoping they have paid us their last visit for this season, as they have already lingered quite too long in the lap of Spring.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—E. F. Kerr Esq., was appointed District Attorney at the late session of our Court, instead of John Palmer, Esq., who decamped some time in February or March. Palmer left Bedford with Mr. Meyers and others to spend a few weeks in Washington, D. C. On the return of the party to Huntingdon, he is represented as over-sleeping himself and going on up the road to the next station, from which he returned to Huntingdon, but too late for the Broad Top train. He loafed around Huntingdon for several hours, when he announ-that he would go up to Altoona and see some friends and return with a late train. He was afterwards seen in Pittsburgh, and still later by a lady of the upper end of the county, somewhere in Ohio. It is currently reported that he passed through Huntingdon on Sunday evening, the 5th inst., on the Cincinnati Express. Whether this be so or not, it is evident that he has deserted his friends here. He had collected several thousand dollars of back pay, bounty and pension for different persons, a number of them poor widows, which he has either squandered or taken, with him. It is not presumed that Mr. Meyers was cognizant of his intentions, or knows anything of his wherabouts.

Mr. Kerr will make an efficient officer, and we congratulate him on his success.

THE Holy Communion of the Lords, supper will be celebrated in the Lutheran Church of this place on next Sabbath morning (the 12th inst) at 10½ o'clock.

Services preparatory will begin on Friday Evening at 7½ P. M. on Saturday morning at at 10½. o,clock, the Rev J. Q. McAtee will be installed as pastor of the congregation. Services on Saturday Evening, Sabbath morning and night at the usual hours. Several officiating clergymen will be present on the occasions alluded to.

"TOO MUCH WHISKEY."—An individual laboring under the effects of sundry unwholesome potations, caused a disturbance in the Mengel House on Tuesday evening, by using insulting language and displaying a knife in a threatning manner toward Mr. John Little, Livery Keeper. Officer Waters was called in and proceeded to arrest the offender, which action he resisted and was handled rather roughly, but was finally overpowered and conveyed to jail. If men will persist in making brutes of themselves they can not expect to evade the consequences.

THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The controllers of this road have, within the last six months, improved it very much. All the old trestle have been superceded by new and splendid materials, while many other improvements have been made. The Broad Top road is one of the safest in the State. It has a less number of accidents recorded than any other line of the same length reported, while the care and attention of its officers to the comforts of the travelling public speak in the most favorable terms. We do not think that any one will hesitate to pronounce the most favorable opinion of the substantial condition of the road who will take the pains to inquire or to investigate. We do not know of a single accident which has resulted from pure negligence of its employees or the inefficiency of the material used in its construction though it has been in existence for ten years. The visitors to the Springs will find this road perfectly safe and in a very good condition.

BOROUGH IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased, to see that the borough officers are making an effort to improve Penn street by opening the water courses, and dividing the waters gathering in the Southwestern part of the town so that that portion of the street below Richard will not be flooded by every summer shower. We hope they will not stop with this, but devise some means for securing an improvement of the sidewalks also: the beginning made alongside the Presbyterian church is a move in the right direction, and should be continued to Richard street. Our public Square would present a more pleasing appearance if ball playing and other sports destructive to the grass were prohibited. Ball playing by both men and boys on our street has of late become a nuisance. Would it not be a good idea to prohibit the use of Juliana street and East Pitt street as horse training grounds: the business streets of the town are certainly not the proper places for these exercises, endangering, as they often do, the lives of men, women and children.

IMPORTANT DATA.—We are indebted to Wm. M. Hall, Esq., for the following information, which we publish as a matter of historical interest, and to put it into a good shape for convenient reference.

Bedford county was formed of part of Cumberland, March 9, 1771.

Out of it were formed,
Westmoreland, 26 February, 1773.
Huntingdon, 20 September, 1787.
Somerset, 17 April, 1795.
Blair, 26 February, 1846.
Fulton, 19 April, 1850.

Richard Tea was Deputy Surveyor General for Cumberland county, and under him surveys were made in the territory that was afterward Bedford county, from 1760 to 1767, by William Maclay, Robert McKinstry, Robert McCrea, John Armstrong and Samuel Findley

Thomas Smith was Deputy Surveyor of Cumberland county, and afterward Bedford county, from 1767 to 1778.

Deputy Surveyors of Bedford County.
George Wood, Sr., 1778 to 1787.
George Wood, Jr., 1787 to 1805.
William Piper, 1805 to 1812.
James Piper, 1812 to 1819.
John Wolf, 1819 to 1824.
David Patters on, 1824 to 1827.
James Piper 1827 to 1830.
John Bennett, 1830 to 1834.
Robert Stewart, 1834 to 1837.
William A. Vickroy, 1837 to 1839.
Michael Reed, 1839 to 1847.
Isaac Kensinger, 1847 to 1850.
Daniel Sams, 1850 to 1856.
Samuel Ketterman, 1856 to 1865.
In 1865 Patrick Donahoe was elected. Mr. Ketterman is actiug as his Deputy.
In 1850 the office became elective and the name was changed to County Surveyor.

DAVID COPPERFIELD, the third volume of the DIAMOND Dickens is on our table: Beyond comparison this is the most completely designed and delightfully executed edition of a popular series of works, intended for the family library that has ever come from the hands of a publisher. Socially, Americans may not owe as much to Dickens as do his countrymen, for his attempts to elevate their humanity, yet, in a literary point of view, we must acknowledge that no one, at home or abroad, delights us more than he has done for years past. "Pickwick," the initial of his humorous works, and still the most amusing; "Our Mutual Friend," his latest and by many deemed equal to his best, and "David Copperfield," undoubtedly the superior of all the rest, are now before the public in this dainty form, and their rapid sale well attests the popularity they have achieved.

A renewed circulation and a still wider reading of Dickens cannot prove otherwise than a blessing to the country; for who shall deny that this genial novelist is not, wherever he may go, a missionary of good as well as of delight; making men and women better, whilst he makes them smile; softening and enlarging the heart, even as he gratifies the love of humor, the sensibilities that sympathize with the pathetic, and the artistic taste that relishes pictures of homely and intensely human life. As the "Diamond" has thus inaugurated another conquering campaign for he de servedly loved and popular gentleman of Gadshill, it deserves to be praised for what it is as well as for what it has done. For its convenient form, its distinct though necessarily small type, and excellent original illustrations by Etynge, it merits commendation, and meets a popular want at a very moderate price. It is something new and something beautiful and something useful likewise in the way of book-making; and by its very peculiarities is quite sure to be a favorite, no matter how many attractive rivals enter the lists with it, and win customers.

Every lover of Dickens should be sure to get this edition. The illustrated volumes are only $1.50 each, and the plain $1.25; *Ticknor & Fields Boston.*

THE DANGERS OF SPRING.—We have the highest medical authority for saying that a great many more persons die in May than in November. The natural causes are: 1st—The increased dampness of the atmosphere, proven by the fact that doors which shut easily in winter, do not do so in spring. 2d—Nature takes away the appetite for meats, for heat giving food, in order to prepare the body for the increased temperature of summer. But two errors in practice at this time, interfere with wise nature's arrangement, and induce many painful and dangerous diseases. First, the amount of clothing is diminished too soon. Second, the conveniences of fires in our dwellings are removed too early. All persons, especially children, old people, and those in delicate health, should not remove the thickest woolen flannel of mid winter, until towards the end of May, and then it should be merely a change to a little thinner material. Furnaces should not be removed, nor fire places and grates cleaned for the summer, until the first of June; for a brisk fire in the grate is sometimes very comfortable in the last week of May; that may be a rare occurrence, but as it does sometimes take place, it is better to be prepared for it than to sit shivering for half a day, with the risk to ourselves and children, of some violent attack of spring diseases.

By inattention to these things, four causes are in operation to chill the body and induce colds and fevers. First—The dampness of the atmosphere in May. Second—That striking falling off in appetite for meals and other "heating" food. Third—The premature diminution of clothing. Fourth—The too early removal of the conveniences of fire. And when the very changing condition of the weather in May is taken into account, it is no wonder that under the influence of so many causes of diminution of the tempeature of the body, many fall victims to disease. In November, the healthiest month of the year, we have put on our warmest clothing, kindled our daily fires and have found a keen relish for substantial food, while the dampness of the atmosphere has been relieved by the condensation of increasing cold, The wise will remember these things for a lifetime, and teach them to their children.—*Exchange*

MARRIED

On the evening of the 16th ult., in the Congregational church, by Rev. C. Covell, Miss SARAH J. DICKEY to Z. WATERMAN, all of Buda, Illinois.

At the house of the bride's brother, near Buena Vista, on the 2d inst., by Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. LEONARD MARKEL, of Baltimore, and Miss MARY J. LONG, of the former place.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JOSIAH MOWRY to Miss SUSANNAH BEEGLE, both of this county.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recomended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians, but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking over it I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the Stomach, I never saw in my life, as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. AMANDA M'PHERSON.
May10.

Consumption Curable by Dr. chenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866.:6m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M.
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR 11.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	10.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	10.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	10.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	10.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	10.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	9.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	9.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30		LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE!

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS, WOOL DE LAINES, PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES, DE LAINES, CALICOS, MUSLINS, WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS, SACKING FLANNELS, CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS, NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself. ☜NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—HAVING changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT of South Woodberry Township.

Jacob Guyer, Supervisor, DR.
To amount duplicate..... $457 16
$457 16
CR.
By amount work and per centage..... $442 36
" " paid Auditors..... 4 50
" " Cash to J. B. Snowberger... 19 30
$457 16

Jos. B. Snowberger, Supervisor, DR.
To amount duplicate..... $452 76
" Cash from Jacob Guyer..... 10 30
$463 06
CR.
By amount work and percentage..... $562 39
$562 39
Balance due Jos. B. Snowberger..... $99 33

The above is a true statement of the Supervisors account of South Woodberry Township, for the year 1866.

JOHN G. SNIDER,
ADAM HADERMAN,
WILLIAM DELANCY,
April 8, 1867. [may10-3t.] Twp. Auditors.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF

THE SECRET SERVICE.

This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, UNALTERED and UNABRIDGED, under the supervision of General Baker. These marvellous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority.

The Morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address P. GARRETT & CO,.
May101m. 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

WM. HULL, JOHN WILLIAMS,
HENRY HULL, CHAS. WILLIAMS,
BENJ. HULL, B. F. WILLIAMS,
CATH. HULL, J. P. WILLIAMS.
May 103t.

TO BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of School Directors of Cumberland Valley township, will offer, by public outcry, at Centreville, on Saturday, May 18, at one o'clock, p. m., contracts for the construction of five new school houses in said township, the lowest bidder in every case to be awarded the contract.

D. R. ANDERSON,
May102t. Secretary School Board.

SECOND-HAND COOKSTOVE FOR SALE.—A first rate second hand Cook Stove, for coal, cash price $20.00. Inquire of

W. C. KEAN,
May10tf. Inquirer Office.

AGENTS WANTED IN BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR

"Woman's Work in the Civil War."

Prepared under the approval of the SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

An eminent Divine says: "This Work is a household treasure, a joy and a blessing to future times. It developes a new social era; a new power in woman; a new phase in Christianity itself."

T. S. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE says: "We welcome this Book most heartily as the only record of Women's work [illegible] make any pretension to completeness."

The SOLDIERS' MESSENGER says: "This is the only work on the subject which can make any approach to completeness."

In the beauty of its typography, and the excellency of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it, for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the Spring and Summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 26:6t

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

BUYERS IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call, feeling assured we can please all in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

TERMS: Cash or Produce.

When credit is given it is only for SIX MONTHS —after that period interest will be charged on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 3d, 1867.:4t.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1866, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine: the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Sniuer, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments. DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
May3:ts Administrators.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

A. G. SHROYER, vs. SUSAN SHROYER. } No. 53, April Term, 1867. In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce. Two returns of *non est inventus*.

April 22, 1867. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at the house of John L. Grove, in the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., to take testimony. M. A. POINTS,
may3.:4t Commissioner.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Have just received a full stock of all goods belonging to their trade.

GARDEN TOOLS

of all kinds; Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c

WOODEN WARE,

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Pocket Books.

TOILET SOAPS, all kinds.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND COAL OIL,

WHITE LEAD, all grades. VARNISHES, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHALE-OIL,

IRON, NAILS and GLASS.

☞Please call and see our stock. We keep a full assortment of every-thing in our line of business, and will sell at a reasonable profit.

Sign of the MILL SAW. April12:4t

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—All persons desiring to obtain Sorghum Seed will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, or at the Store of John E. Colvin, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him. J. HENRY SCHELL.
April 19, 1867:4t.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON, Treasurer of the first Local Bounty for the year, 1864, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.
To 35 Volunteers $7000 00
To current expenses to Chambersburg... 500 86
To interest on 4 bonds 52 17
To commission on per centage..... 163 09
To John Wilkinson, bond and interest not paid 80 84
To current expenses at home not paid... 34 49
$7771 45

By taxes received from Jacob Bassler, on his duplicate, 1864,.....$4783 83
By his commission on per centage..... 125 89
By balance on duplicate not paid..... 125 95
By taxes rec'd from E. Longnecker, on his duplicate for 1864, ... 2986 83
By his commission on per centage..... 78 38
By balance not paid on duplicate 70 00
$8170 88

Balance due Township $399 43

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867. [may3] Auditors.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Second Local Bounty, for the year 1864 and 1865, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.
To 12 volunteers..... $3600 00
To current expenses and interest on bond 746 77
To commission on per centage 226 86
To 3 bonds and interest, not paid..... 432 00
To current expenses, not paid..... 24 25
$5029 88

CR.
By taxes received from Sam'l R. Hare, on his duplicate of 1864..... $1470 02
By commission on per centage 51 45
By taxes received from Thos. Watson, in received from board of School Directors, his commission on per centage included, was..... 1125 18
By taxes received from Sol. Barley, on duplicate of 1864 and 1865, was 1809 79
By commission on per centage 119 25
$4573 69

Balance due township..... $456 19

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867.:3t [may3] Auditors

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.

Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited

W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,:tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.
Bedford, April 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—A list of vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford; for the year 1867, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes:

Class.			Taxes.
Bedford Borough.			
13	G R & W Oster	do	7 00
14	A B Cramer & Co	do	7 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
14	S & W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Robert Fyan	do	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	A L Deffenbaugh	do	7 00
14	Mrs. V B Tate	Fancy Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do do	7 00
14	William Shuck	do do	7 00
14	Mrs M Schaffer	do do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do do	7 00
14	Geo Reimund	Clothing, &c.	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
14	Hartley & Metzger	Hardware	7 00
14	Geo Blymyer & Co	do	7 00
14	B McC Blymyer & Co,	Stoves, &c.	7 00
14	Dr B F Harry	Drugs	7 00
14	J L Lewis	do	7 00
14	Irvine & Statler	Shoes &c.	7 00
14	Mrs. Nancy Taylor	do	7 00
14	James Hammond	Confectionery	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	do	7 00
14	John Harris	do	7 00
14	David Brode	do	7 00
14	Geo Mardorff	Grocery	7 00
14	Jacob Bowser	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry Store	7 00
	Reed & Schell	Bankers	10 00

Farm, Garden & Household.

GUESSING IN FARMING.

It is a little surprising that, notwithstanding the improvement in nearly everything appertaining to farming, so little has been effected toward inducing farmers to operate in a systematic manner, and keep record and generally and specifically. But for one farmer that does so ninety-nine keep all their accounts "in their heads," for they never know, but guess it is so and so. They don't know whether this, that, or the other crop pays best: whether they can afford to sell their produce at such and such a price, or not. They can't tell if it is for their interest to continue such a course of husbandry, use such fertilizer, cultivate a field in such a manner: nor even at the end of the year are they sure whether they are on the profit or loss side of the ledger. They guess it is about so.

Neighbor Smith came in last evening while I was filling up my record, and said, as he noticed my occupation:

"What you doin'—book-keepin'?"

"Yes; a little. Fixing up my accounts. I suppose you keep farm accounts, don't you?"

"Me? no. It's too much bother. I can keep my 'counts in my head."

"Don't you think it is better to have something you can rely upon? Anybody is apt to forget."

"It's well enough for storekeepers and sich to keep 'counts; but I don't see no need of a farmer doin' it.

"Isn't it as much for our interest to look after our business as it is for the storekeeper to attend to his?"

"Wall, yes; I s'pose so; but, what's the use of a feller's spending time to write down every thing about what he does?"

"It pays, Smith."

"I don't see how."

"Well, see here. How was your corn crop this year."

"Pretty fair: though the frost hurt it some."

"Shall you plant some more next year?"

"Sartin. I allers plant corn."

"What for?"

"What for? Why, because I allers do."

"Yes; I see. Now, Smith, how much did that field of corn pay you?"

"Pay me? Well, I guess about——"

"That isn't it. Do you know?"

"Well, not exactly; but I cal'late——"

"Never mind; but, really now, do you know whether you made or lost money in raising that field of corn?"

"Dunno as I do, for sartin."

"Now, look here, Smith. There is my 'cornfield record.' I have written down every thing connected with it, and to-day I have summed it all up, and I know all about it. Here is the size of the field, the kind of soil, what grew on it lost year, when and how many times it was ploughed, harrowed and furrowed, and also the amount and kind of manure used, how it was put on, and what I used for top dressing. Then, here is the time of planting; time and manner of cultivating; how far apart; where the rows and the hills; number of stalks in the hill; when the corn came up, and what variety it was; when it was harvested, etc., etc. And here I have got, in exact figures, the price of everything connected with it: Planting, hoeing and harvesting; the value of the corn, beans, pumpkins and fodder; value of manure; rent of land; and every item set down in full. So I know exactly how much it cost me to raise that piece of corn; and, thus, whether it pays me to continue raising it under such circumstances."

This is only an example. All other farm operations should be recorded in somewhat the same manner, and then there would be an end of the continual "guessing" and "thinking" and ignorance in regard to those things we should know about.—*G. E. B. in Working Farmer.*

WHEN IS A FARMER RICH?

Arthur Vale, Willoughby, Lake Co., Ohio, writes: "We have many farmers in this county who have good houses, barns and orchards, and who are out of debt; and yet they work as hard as ever, and seem as unsatisfied as when they were poor. The question arises, "When is a farmer rich?"

The best evidence that a farmer is rich will be a pleasant bedroom in his house, containing a spare bed. On no occasion will any of the family need to occupy it; and there will be such conveniences that the guest will come out ready for the breakfast table. This room not only represents several thousand dollars, but also good furniture, carpets, and shade in summer. In most families this room is not obtained until the oldest girl has a beau, or the oldest boy gets the mitten. Moreover, the folks have early cucumbers; and, from July till frost, sweet corn. Every morning the fire is built of dry wood; twice a day, the year round, there is milk to strain; the horses are not heard stamping in the night; the hogs cannot run; nobody eats poor butter, or drinks coffee without cream; pickles are taken out of cider vinegar; if a child has a sore throat, there is no running to a neighbors for honey; even in September a few hens are kind enough to lay; if the old man suddenly starts for the county seat, a package of cake and cheese is handed him, and he does not mutter because a clean shirt is not ready: in May some apples can be found in the bottoms of barrels, and in August there is lard in crocks and pork in the brine. After breakfast, the father will be likely to read a chapter in the Bible, and then bow before the Creator, confessing His tender mercies.

We care not how many fat cattle a farmer may have, nor how many dairy cows; nor hogs, in a yard four rails high, fed with whey and bran from barrels which steam in the sun; nor how many acres running off toward a river; nor how many thousand dollars are at interest; nor how much folks may stand aside when he goes into the store; if there is not a spare bed in his house, he is a poor man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WEEDING POTATOES WITH SHEEP.—It may not be known to farmers in general that it is a common practice in some of the potato-growing districts to turn flocks of sheep into the potato fields for the purpose of eating [illegible] and sheep will not touch a potatoe vine. This pasturing with sheep is very advantageous when the crop is a late planted one, so that the hoeing cannot be completed until the haying or harvest is finished. At the growing season it is the planter's aim to keep down the grass and weeds so that they may be covered with dirt by the cultivator, and hoe, when these are used. Pasturing with sheep will attain this object. Early planted crops, the cultivation of which is completed in the first half of the summer frequently become grassy and weedy before the time of digging—when the size of the tops precludes cultivation. In this stage the sheep are economical weeders. It is hardly necessary to mention that the feed thus given to the sheep makes a double profit, inasmuch as it costs absolutely nothing, while labor is saved and weeds prevented from seeding.

MATCHLESS miseries have been defined as having a cigar, and nothing to light it with.

IT is supposed the man who left the house was not able to take it with him.

WHAT is the riddle of riddles? Life, for we have "to give it up."

WHY is the New York City election like the game of euchre? Because the party wins that carries the Five Points.

WHO is the laziest man? The furniture dealer—he keeps chairs and lounges about all the time.

THE latest "love of a bonnet" out, is said to be very pretty; it is made of a glass bead and a white horse hair.

"NONE but the brave deserve the fair." No, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

AN editor publishes a long leader on hogs. A rival paper, in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

"My opinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washing day does it out of pure spite."

MRS. PARTINGTON remarked the other day that "she had a resentment that she should eventually die in a prance;" adding "that the resentment troubled her a good deal, but she expected finally to get immured to it."

A WIDOW LADY sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood, shortly after her husband's decease, sighed out: "Poor fellow—how he did like a good fire! I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

A LADY asked a pupil at a public school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, marm," quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

HORNE TOOKE returned his income at £60 a year; the commissioners were not satisfied. Horne Tooke, in reply, said he had much more reason to be dissatisfied with the smallness of his income than they had.

WHILE WEBSTER was Secretary of State he was present at a ball when a fop said to him, "Don't you dance, Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said he, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

THAT'S IT.—We once heard of a very rich man who was badly injured by his being run over. "It isn't the accident," said he, "that I mind; that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run over by an old swill cart makes me mad."

A LADY whose husband has deserted her, says: "May two hundred and forty-seven nightmares trot quarter races over his stomach every night." This probably would be a relief to what he has endured.

"LARRY," said a coquettish young lady to her cousin, prematurely bald, "why is your head like heaven?" "Don't know, I'm sure," replied the swell, "unless indeed because it has a shining crown." "Good, but not correct. Because there is no more *dyeing or parting* there."

ANXIOUS TO MARRY.—Once in a church a young man who carried the collection plate, before starting to collect, put his hand in his pocket, as usual, and then passed it round among the congregation, which numbered many young and pretty girls. The girls, as they looked at the plate, all seemed astonished and amused, and the young man taking a glance at the plate, found that; instead of a shilling, he had put a conversation lozenger on the plate, with the words "Will you marry me?" in red letters, staring everybody in the face. None of the young ladies, however, closed with the offer.

THE GOLDEN RULE teaches us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. At the same time it teaches us not to expect from our neighbors what we would not be willing, in similar circumstances, to do for them. Little George's colloquy with his mother illustrates the principle:

"Now, George, you must divide the cake honorably with your brother Charles."

"What is honorable, mother?"

"It means that you must give him the largest piece."

"Then, mother, I'd rather Charles should divide it."

IT happened during the war that a clergyman was posted to deliver a political address. Both parties admired the ability of the speaker, and the result was many of both parties were present. Father Sabine chanced to be seated near a rank Copperhead, who took the occasion to remark to the old man at the close of the speech, as follows:

Copperhead—"Your preachers mix politics with religion."

Sabine—"What did you say?" The old man was hard of hearing.

Copperhead—(Very loud.) "Your preachers mix politics with religion."

Sabine—"Yes, *Union* politics. *Your* kind won't mix."

The kind of politics that won't mix with religion we have no use for. The kind that won't "mix" ought to be denounced from the pulpit.

FIVE BULLS.—A native of the land of potteen and potatoes, sojourning in a small town in Yorkshire, England, was one evening enjoying himself, with several Englishmen, over a pot of porter. The conversation turned upon the number of taverns in the place that had up the sign of the Bull. Pat boldly asserted that there were five, while the Englishmen maintained there were but four. Wagers were offered and freely accepted by the Hibernian, who was then called on to name the five, which he proceeded do do thus: "The Black Bull is one; the Yellow Bull is two; the Red Bull is three; the Blue Bull is four;" when he stopped, scratched his head, and at length said: "And the Dun Cow." "A bull, a bull," shouted the Englishmen, "an Irish bull!" "Be gorra, thin," says Pat, "if she be a bull, that's the fifth, and I'd thank ye gentlemen to be afther handing me the stakes."

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS, Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

March 15, 1866.

ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

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FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

Physicians' Prescriptions

purest quality.

DRUGS warranted to be of very

BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
March15:6t Administrators

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! marl5

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

FOR SALE.
A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and at a moment's notice to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued. V. B. TATE,
April 12:3t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.*
March 15.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. marl5

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We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
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BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS

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BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	$10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants	6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests	3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as	$10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life, upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

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THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

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No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**

October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.☜

Feb. 15, 3m.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

April5:6m*

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE4.04	LE 7.56	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.10
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33		LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, DR. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1v

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. &c.

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. marl5

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
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A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those who in the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for